GERMANY—(*Continued from previous page*)

is not only a manifestation that goodness exists in Germany, as among all peoples; it is an indictment of the hollowness of a system that enforces a hatred the people without it would not feel. Little things, like food-stuffs passed through an open window at dead of night, demonstrative visits to a Jewish doctor or a Jewish shop, the secret tearing down of a Jew-baiting poster or the open hostility of a factory staff, these are not only evidence of fundamental humanity; they are proof that it will assert itself, despite the most rigorous tyranny. No Gestapo agent, no STREICHER calumny, no ban nor threat can deter the daily increasing number of those who disapprove, those who react in disgust against the system, those who have seen through into the hollow purpose of the policy of Jew-baiting. This is the Other Germany. This Germany, "illegal" for the time being; is the true Germany, the Germany of to-morrow, which will not only give back liberty to the German people and peace to the world, but which also will purge Germany of the shame of the Yellow Spot."

There is no index to the book, but it is usefully illustrated with photographs and reproductions of official documents. We reproduce one of the photographs on page 18.

A WELCOME RARITY

Court Supports Jewish Claim

A Jewish commercial traveller was last week awarded 5,000 marks by the Labour Court of Frankfort-on-the-Main in an action which he brought against a local firm.

Although the Jewish commercial traveller had given entire satisfaction to the firm, which had engaged him in January, 1935, for a period of three years, he had been suddenly dismissed on the ground that he was a Jew and that the firm could not be expected to employ Jews after the passing of the Nuremberg laws.

He demanded that the firm should pay him his salary till the end of 1937. The firm claimed that they did not know that he was a Jew when they engaged him. The traveller, however, proved that the firm had engaged him for the purpose of getting in touch with Jewish departmental stores and that the real reason for his dismissal was that the firm now manufactured proprietary articles and wished to cut down costs.

The judge advised the firm to come to an understanding with the Jewish commercial traveller, as otherwise they would lose the action. The firm, thereupon, made an offer to pay the Jewish traveller 5,000 marks as compensation.

THE SCHOOL PROBLEM

Jews of All Ages in One Form

The authorities at Ulm have expelled all the Jewish pupils, numbering about thirty, from the elementary and secondary schools. In accordance with the order of the Minister of Education, Dr. Rust, for the segregation of the Jewish pupils into separate schools, a Jewish school has been opened for them. The school consists of one form only and all the Jewish pupils, irrespective of age and standard of education, have been put in this form. The fact that it is practically impossible to give the Jewish pupils an adequate education in such circumstances is apparently of no interest to the Nazi authorities. The Reichsvertretung is unable to do anything in the matter, as the Minister of Education still refuses to answer the urgent inquiries addressed to him as to whether the Government will agree to maintain o subsidise the new Jewish schools.

POLISH-JEWISH STORE CLOSED

Representations to the Government

The efforts made by Nazi competitors to close the Berlin Wholesale Food Store, Weinberger Brothers, have at last been crowned with success. For some time the authorities have subjected the firm to all kinds of molestation, imposing fines on it and spreading in the Press information calculated to harm it. The Nazis hoped that the firm would itself go into liquidation or arrange for its transfer into "Aryan" hands. The Polish-Jewish owners of the firm, however, stuck to their posts and lodged complaints with the Polish Embassy. The Nazis thereupon accused the store of selling its stocks of butter to Jews only, thereby causing a scarcity of butter among the "Aryans." Acting on this information the police readily complied with the Nazi wishes and closed the business entirely, at the same time expressly forbidding its owners to trade in articles of food.

The action of the police has not only caused severe losses to the Jewish owners of the firm, but has also deprived a large number of Jewish employees of their livelihood. The Polish Embassy and the Polish Consulate-General have made strong representations to the Government against the action of the police, but so far their efforts have met with no success.

1914—and 1935

A Jewish ex-Serviceman, whose three brothers had died fighting for Germany in the Great War and who himself had been distinguished for valour, was sentenced in Leipzig last week to one year's imprisonment for an offence against the law "for the protection of German blood and honour." The offence consisted of his refusing to break off his relations with a German working girl after September 15th, 1935. He had known the girl since 1932.

The Reichstag Election

It is officially announced that, besides pure Jews, no persons who have three Jewish grandparents and no persons who have two Jewish grandparents and who, on September 30th, 1935, were members of the Jewish Community or who joined the Jewish Community after that date, or who were married to a Jew on or after September 30th, 1935, will be allowed to vote in the Reichstag election. All persons not entitled to vote will be severely punished if they record their votes.

The Olympic Games

Breach of Locarno Brings Boycott Nearer

A.A.A. Meeting To-morrow

In French sports circles the opinion is expressed that France may refuse to take part in the Berlin Olympiad as a protest against Germany's breach of the Locarno Treaty. According to a Geneva report published in the OEUVRE, certain representatives of the Powers have suggested that a collective move should be made on behalf of the nations who are members of the League for non-participation in the Games as a form of protest against the violation of Locarno. The question whether France should or should not participate is being heatedly debated by the Paris Press. The famous French writer, Claude Farrère, in L'INTRANSIGEANT, demands that France should withdraw from the Games. The OEUVRE demands that France should withdraw both from the Games and from the Heidelberg University celebrations. L'AUTO, the chief sports journal in France, declares itself reservedly in favour of participation. "In the present circumstances there can be no question of France participating," said M. Jules Rimet, President of the French National Sports Committee, interviewed by the PARIS SOIR. "This, however, does not mean that the situation may not be changed later," added M. Rimet. "Sport is a subordinated national interest. One is a Frenchman before being an Olympic competitor." A statement has been issued by the Chairman of the French Olympic Committee, M. Armand Massard, declaring that the withdrawal of France will depend on the decision of the French Government. French athletes, M. Massard states, must not intervene in the present controversy.

In Belgium, the opinion among officials in the sporting world is that only a formal request from the Foreign Minister or a worsening of the situation, likely to lead to war, would prevent Belgium taking part in the Games.

The Czechoslovakian sports authorities have not yet officially discussed the question. They have issued a statement, however, declaring that the participation of Czechoslovakia in the Games will depend on the political developments.

Austria's attitude has been hostile since, after Austria had taken part in the Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany forbade her skiers to participate in the international ski championship at Innsbrück. At that time Prince Stahremberg, the Vice-Chancellor, said that Austria's further participation in the Olympic Games would have to be reconsidered.

In England, the National Workers' Sports Association tabled the following resolution for the Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association to-morrow: "This Annual General Meeting of the A.A.A. is of the opinion that the spirit which prompted the organisation of the Olympic Games cannot be forwarded by participation at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, and instructs the Association to withdraw its support and withhold the necessary permission to any of its members who may make an application to compete."

The appointed representatives of the Association to the Annual Meeting are its Chairman, Mr. H. H. Elvin, who is also the General Secretary of the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers and a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and his son, Mr. G. H. Elvin, who is the General Secretary of the Association and who is also the General Secretary of the Cine-Technicians' Union. In the course of an interview with a JEWISH CHRONICLE Representative, Mr. H. H. Elvin stressed the importance of the subject, not so much, he said, from the racial and political standpoints, both of which he made it clear were exceedingly important, but because the whole spirit of sport activities was being violated by the German Government. This spirit, he said, was well described in the following excerpt from the report of the Organising Committee of the 1936 Olympiad: "In the spirit of the founder of the Games, the International Olympic Committee sees in them a festival of youth, of service and value to sport, to the friendship of the peoples and to the ennobling of humanity." "From the very commencement," said Mr. Elvin, "the German Government has deliberately acted contrary to this spirit. Not only has it determined that all those who do not accept the present political outlook of the Government, or who are not what are called pure Germans, shall not participate in sports, but it has clearly shown by its words and its works that the forthcoming Olympic Games are to be subordinated to the interests of the politicians in Germany. It is this aspect of the matter which should be emphasised, as far as the 'Three A's' are concerned, and it should be brought home to them that if Britain participates in the Games she will be exploited for political ends. Such is the anxiety of those in control of British sports associations that our own games shall be kept absolutely clear from political, religious and racial bias, that it is apt to do the timid rather than the bold thing in a matter of this sort. I believe that by not doing the bold thing a great disservice will be done, not only to British sport in particular, but to world sport in general. I hope, therefore, that all those clubs affiliated to the 'Three A's' will be sure to send their delegates to the meeting on Saturday and support the proposal of the National Workers' Sports Association. If Britain leads in the direction of the proposed boycott it will be the biggest blow that the German Government has received in its debasing of the right and proper spirit which should underlie all sports activities."

Mayor Wilson, of Philadelphia, has issued an invitation to Count Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, and to Mr. Avery T. Brundage, President of the American Amateur Athletic Union, to hold the Games in Philadelphia instead of in Berlin.

Count Baillet-Latour is in Honolulu, but he has told the Press that "we will not modify our attitude. Only a war can prevent the Berlin Games." Two other revealing statements by Count Baillet-Latour are reported in the new Gollancz book, "The Yellow Spot," and quoted under "Germany" in this issue.